THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

The French Unsuccessful

AND AGAIN RETREAT!

1,700 Prisoners Captured!

GERMAN LOSS TRIFLING!

Army of the Loire Demoralized!

ENGLAND WANTS TO MEDIATE!

Impregnable French Position!

BATTLE ON TUESDAY!

The French Victorious!

MANY PRUSSIANS SLAIN!

Prussians Evacuate Vendome

AND SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS!

French Armies Intrenching!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

FRENCH FIRST BEFORE PARIS.

NEW YORK, December 1—The *Herald's* London special correspondent telegraphs that last night the commanding against the Germans on the south and west of Paris was a feint to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saone and Wurtemburgers.

A terrible battle has been going on since noon, and was still raging at six o'clock.

The Army of the Loire is retreating from its position. The number and position of the forces are uncertain.

Seventeen hundred prisoners have been taken.

FRENCH ARMY RETREAT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—After the recent battle, the Army of the Loire retreated in a disorderly manner towards the north, leaving four guns in their abandoned entrenchments. The retreat still continues.

The rear guard of the French army was completely routed. The prisoners increase hourly. The German loss is less than at first reported, and not very heavy.

ANOTHER DEMORALIZED FRENCH ARMY.

BRUSSELS, November 30.—The French army in the north has abandoned the project of joining that of the Loire, and is now retiring on Lille, without even holding Arras.

ANOTHER FRENCH SORTIE.

TOURS, December 1.—It is announced that General Chanzy on the 29th attacked the Prussian rear guard with the cavalry and artillery, made a great sortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the river Marne. The movement is regarded as highly important. Details of the action are momentarily expected.

LOSSES AT AMIENS.

LONDON, December 1.—The Prussian loss in killed at the battle of Amiens is 2,000; the wounded officers and one thousand three hundred privates.

DISORGANIZATION.

The French Army of the North is in a state of disorganization.

CAPITULATION.

The citadel at Amiens capitulated after a short resistance, in which the commander was killed and four hundred prisoners taken.

CHEN IS A STATE OF SIEGE.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—The Department of the Cher is declared in a state of siege. A band of Franc-tireurs, ambuscaded in the forest of Montargis, surprised a Prussian detachment, and killed and captured sixty.

A SMALL LOSS.

LONDON, December 1.—A balloon, probably from Paris, was seen into last evening over the North Channel, and supposed to be trying to make a landing on one of the Sicily Islands. A violent east wind prevailed, and it was probably carried to sea. It was undoubtedly lost in the Atlantic.

PRUSSIA DICTATES TERMS.

The *Times'* Versailles dispatch says: The sovereignty of the Department of the Loire at Chartres and Orleans, and much more extensive territory will probably be claimed by the Prussians. The French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city will be received.

SURRENDER OF OFFICERS AND CANNON.

Advices have been received of a battle between the French, under Bryand, and the Prussians, at Strophourg, in which the latter were defeated with severe loss. The French captured three officers, and a number of cannon and mitrailleuses, as well as a quantity of small arms.

THIRTY-FIVE-THIRD BURNED.

About one-third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Germans.

AN UNSURPRISING RETREAT.

The army of the Loire are retreating, and the movement is not a surprise as was unknown.

DISASTROUS RETREAT OF THE LIONS.

It is reported that Palatines was not only wounded but was taken prisoner yesterday.

WOUNDED FRENCH QUARTERMASTER.

SARNIA, December 1.—The *Independent* says: It will be remembered that Bourbaki, commander of the French Army of the North towards Amiens, says it will doubtless occupy the great fortified ground formed by the fortresses of the North, which are still in French hands.

FRENCH CREDIT EXTENDED.

TOURS, December 1.—A credit of 15,000,000 francs has been opened to settle the accounts of the army, and a credit of 10,000,000 francs for interior purchases. In addition a credit of 5,000,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of cereals in Algeria.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

The exportation of cereals from Algeria elsewhere than to France has been prohibited.

BOURBAKI TAKES COMMAND.

General Bourbaki has assumed command of the Army of the North.

GROUSEN BATTLE.

The following dispatch has been received here from Nulle:

"The combat commenced yesterday at Gouilly to-day" [illegible] General Crouzat, who commands a corps of General Tresan's army of the Eastern [illegible] and a portion of the army of the Loire, [illegible] Grousen [illegible] Gouilly [illegible] Grousen [illegible] Gouilly [illegible] Grousen [illegible] Gouilly

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110⅜.

YESTERDAY the enterprise long since projected of establishing another first-class Democratic daily paper in this city, culminated in the appearance of *The Paper*—a very odd and awkward name. The initial copy is creditable, being full of news, well edited and spicy. We wish the enterprise much success.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE is asserted to have been disclosed by the official returns for Congressmen in the late elections in New Jersey. In 1869, the aggregate of the votes cast for Congressmen was, Republican, 79,404; Democratic, 82,197; Democratic majority 2,693. In 1870 the aggregate, counting the votes cast for Mr. Fitzpatrick as Democratic, was, Republican, 80,426; Democratic, 77,993; Republican majority, 2,433, or precisely the same as the Democratic majority in 1869.

IN THE YEAR 1866, The National Homestead for the Orphan children of Soldiers of the United States, was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and formally inaugurated at Gettysburg. The orphans of no less than sixteen States are enjoying its benefits. Its charter covers not only the orphans of soldiers, but when no longer needed for them extends to the orphans of citizens. An appeal has been presented to the public signed by Bishop Simpson, General Meade, Daniel M. Fox, and George H. Stuart Esq., stating that unless liberal aid is soon provided, the institution cannot possibly continue to support its present large family of dependent children, and earnestly calling for assistance. It is true, as the appeal urges, that it should not be thought of as a possibility, that a single child should be turned out of the institution in the sight of its father's grave and where he fought and fell, and yet this must happen unless assistance is rendered.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter months, ushers in a new journal to Pittsburgh, entitled "*The Paper*." Out of its many editorial chips we clip the following:

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE rants at Judge Williams for concurring to the reappointment of Mr. Keenan as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the people are perfectly serene about the matter.

If Judge Williams, a Republican Judge, elected by Republican votes, and bitterly opposed by Mr. Keenan, a Democrat, did vote for his re-appointment, we insist that it was nothing more nor less than an outrage on the Republican applicants for the same office, and exceedingly unkind to the party who placed him where he is, and where he was before he became Supreme Judge. *We*, however, have never asserted that Judge Williams did so vote, but applied our remarks altogether to the Republican Judge who must have voted for Keenan in order to secure his appointment. "*The Paper*" seems authorized to assert that Judge Williams did vote for Keenan. If this be true, we have nothing to retract from what we have already uttered. As to the people "being serene about the matter," it may be some consolation to a Republican Judge to know that his action is endorsed by a Democratic journal that means by the term "people," a handful of Allegheny county Democrats.

ON THE 29th of November, the Legislature of North Carolina, in joint meeting, elected ex-Governor E. B. Vance, Democrat, United States Senator to succeed Hon. J. C. Abbott. Mr. Vance has already served two terms in Congress, and two terms in the Gubernatorial chair of his State. In response to a serenade given to him on the evening of the day of his election, Mr. Vance, among other things said:

It is true that in the last five years we have known what it is to be without trial by jury, to have arrests among us without warrant, and the freedom of the press abridged.

In his recent message to the Legislature, Gov. Holden writes as follows:

I have information of not less than 25 murders committed by members of this Klan in various counties of the State, and of hundreds of cases of scourging and whipping. Very few, if any, convictions have followed in these cases. The civil law was powerless. One State Senator was murdered in the open day in a county court house, and another State Senator was driven from the State, solely on account of their political opinions. In another case was a bill found by the Grand Jury. A respectable and unoffending colored man was taken from his bed at night and hanged by the neck until he was dead within a short distance of a county court house. Another colored man was drowned because he spoke publicly of persons who aided in the commission of this crime. No bills were found in these cases. A crippled white man, a native of Vermont, was cruelly whipped because he was teaching a colored school. No bill was found in this case. The Sheriff of a county was waylaid and killed on a public highway, and the Collector of a county was shot and killed in open day, while engaged in his usual business. A county jail was broken open and men taken out and their throats cut. Another jail was broken open and men taken out and shot, one of whom died of his wound. Another jail was broken open and a United States prisoner released. No punishment followed in these cases.

What criminal folly is it for such a man as Senator Vance, to feed the appetites of his hearers with words that have been the very cause of the outrages that Governor Holden speaks of. What virtue is there in telling those who gathered around him on that evening, that now the Government of North Carolina was in their hands, they should see to it that no Executive or other authority again attempted to destroy "our liberties." Such liberties forsooth as Governor Holden destroyed in preventing a secret organization from robbing and murdering who ever fell under its displeasure. This is what Vance terms "bringing about kindly feelings among all classes of our citizens."

It may be said however, in connection herewith that Mr. Vance although he promises much when he is admitted to a seat is not entirely sure that he will be [illegible] He disclosed an uneasiness in [illegible] during his speech. It is no [illegible] his political disabilities have [illegible] and the word for participating in the [illegible] rebellion, and [illegible] program has the right to [illegible] It would have been a [illegible] him a seat in the Senate to have [illegible] more politic [illegible] reconstructions, and [illegible] less free in his [illegible] his old rebel pro[illegible] vein-glorious [illegible] in his speech at the [illegible] than he was [illegible] that his friends [illegible] suggests. Any effort [illegible] that he was op[illegible] him on the ground [illegible] possibly disprove[illegible] pointed to Senators may [illegible] to this speech, [illegible] ed by a simple reference [illegible]

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

It is with feelings of [illegible] relief one turns [illegible] from the daily details [illegible] and sickening [illegible] of love and kind[illegible] ing slaughter, to work [illegible] Society of New [illegible] The Children's Aid [illegible] annual report on the [illegible] York, made to 10th [illegible] son to "prevent the [illegible] its object fine [illegible] leaves," and how [illegible] growth of dangerous [illegible] effectively it has worked, [illegible] good results plainly exhibit. The extent of its operations may be gathered from the fact, that the report estimates the number of young girls brought under its moral influences at about 25,000. Out of 3,600 children in a single industrial school, within the past 16 years, who were gotten from the most degraded classes, and whose fathers and mothers were either drunkards or worse, only 5 have become criminals or have followed an immoral course of living. But it is from the record of the Police and of the Prisons, where we find the beneficial results of this association most strongly exhibited. Of female vagrants there were committed in 1859 3,859, and from that year the number decreased, until in 1870 we find the number reduced to 671, or a reduction of over 5,000 in ten years.

But this association has had other labors, equally extensive. Some 2,500 little homeless and houseless waifs, have been sent to homes in the west, or neighboring districts. Five lodging houses for homeless children have given 150,176 meals, and supplied 136,096 lodgings. Surely these facts are sufficient to encourage the workers in their philanthropic scheme to persevere in their good work. As they look back over the thousands of little children that in the past eighteen years they have had in charge, and find that many of them, picked from the very dregs of society, have grown up honest and respected, where the chances, without the aid of the Association, were all against them, they must feel both pride and joy in their great work.

FRANCE.

Disaster upon disaster has been the fate of the French army ever since the war commenced. The one little feeble flickering triumph, that glimmered for a moment at Orleans has been extinguished, and the heavy black cloud of defeat fallen once more over every effort it makes. We can hardly realize the insane courage that prompts Paris to hold out against a fate almost as fixed as death itself. One might have thought that any nation, after such desperate reverses as those through which the French have passed, would sit down and accept the end with the calmness arising from despair. It is not saying too much to assert that, though the German army has exhibited a military strength and ability unequalled heretofore by any nation in the world, France has an indomitable pluck, and a stubborn, unyielding courage never heretofore excelled. The German army is too strong, and its leaders are too great for the French army under *its* leaders, to be successful. No one can hope or look for any great French victory. Defeat is demoralizing, and a succession of defeats, such as the French have had, would ruin the morale of the best army in the world. But still France does not yield, but hopelessly fights on. The army of the Loire retreats, just as the armies of France have been doing from the first, before the German army. But then it is the same old tale over again, that they are retreating to a point they can hold better than the one they have left. Always an excuse, always some hope in the midst of the gloom. We scarcely dare hope that the rumor of peace through the proposed capitulation of France, is true. But should it be—should at last, wisdom get the upper hand, and peace even at the loss of Alsace and Lorraine be established—no one in looking back over the whole war will feel a disposition to sneer at French valor and French heroism, no matter what he may think of the inability and incompetency of French leaders.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TARIFF.

The result of the recent elections seems to be fruitful of controversy in regard to the future of the Republican party, and we think that there has been displayed a degree of petulance and intolerance on the part of certain leading papers which favor the "Revenue Reform" movement that will be productive of evil unless wiser counsels prevail. The organization of the Republican party sprung from a great National necessity; it was erected to serve as a bulwark against wrong and injustice in the Territories, and to stay the surges of slavery that threatened to overleap the boundaries set by our fathers in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Disregarding the ominous mutterings of the people in every Free State, a Democratic Congress consummated the perfidy by repealing the compromise, and thus opened, as far as legislation could do it, the fair territory of Kansas to slavery. But, thanks to the patriotism and activity of the lovers of Freedom, Kansas was saved from the pollution of slavery. In this memorable contest the conscience of the Nation was quickened and aroused as it never had been before. The bonds of old political organizations were not sufficient to hold men to silence and inactivity under such circumstances, and a great party sprang into existence as if by magic. At first the Anti-slavery men formed the nucleus around which the men, newly aroused to a sense of National danger, gathered.

The southern politicians understood the great moral political change, and knew that the sceptre of power would ere long pass from their hands, and rather than submit to be controlled by a party hostile to the propogandism of slavery, they rebelled against their country and brought on the war. The great thought in the mind of the Republican party as represented in Congress in December, 1861, was to devise the ways and means to preserve the Union.

If men were loyal to the Government they might entertain what opinions they pleased as to the Tariff, Currency, or any other question. "The big job," as Mr. Lincoln called it, was to save the Union.

Among the first measures to be adopted were those to provide ways and means to raise money.

Tariff bills were passed. Loans were provided for, &c., &c., and after four years of war the "big job" was completed and the nation was saved, through the power and statesmanship of the Republican party. Had we failed in statesmanship at anytime during the war, the nation would have been lost. The army and navy both acted nobly, but without that far reaching statesmanship which characterized the legislation of the Republican party in Congress, the army and navy could not have been sustained.

Is there a free trader in all this land who believes that if Congress in the winter of 1861—2 had adopted a free trade policy or a "revenue reform" policy, that we would to-day be a restored Union? The financial policy adopted, including a discriminating protective tariff was felt to be a necessity. Does any intelligent man doubt that the high tariffs passed during the war were essential to the salvation of the country?

If the progenity of the policy was ever called in question by any leading, loyal journal during the war, we failed to have noticed the fact. The protection thus afforded manufacturers, enabled us to supply our wants to a very great extent, and stimulated and rewarded industry, and enabled the country to bear the burdens of the war, during the war and since. But we are reminded by "free traders" and those who seem to be traveling that road, that a policy which might be wise in time of war, is not suited to a nation in time of peace. They say necessity and patriotism together, induced the people to bear burthens then, that they would not now submit to.

We on the other hand believe that a policy so prolific of good results in time of war, cannot be pernicious, as such journals as the New York *Post*, Chicago *Tribune*, and St. Louis *Democrat* would have the people believe it to be, but on the contrary beneficial at all times; but we think that there is a difference of opinion among Republicans upon this subject, and we alluded to the organization of the Republican party, in order to show that such questions were not thought of at that time.

There was toleration upon such questions, but it must not be forgotten that the old Whig party in the free States went over in a body into the Republican party, and they were all protective tariff men. In our own state full three-fourths of the voters who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 were from the old Whig party.

The same may be said of every other free State. The Republican organization absorbed the entire Whig, Free Soil, and Anti-Slavery parties, and they were strengthened by many recruits of the most intelligent and conscientious among the Democrats—but the number from that party was not great in any one state, probably more in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa than from other States.

This small body of old line Democrats under the lead of the New York *Post*, would have us abandon our old convictions upon the subject of protection, and adopt *their* old principles. In a late number the editor says: "We never joined the Whig party." We might say in reply, we never joined the free trade Democratic party of which the *Post* had been an oracle for many years.

In the same article it says: "The monopolists and blunderers who oppose these reforms have no right or business in the Republican party, and ought to be turned out of it."

By monopolists and blunderers the editor means those Republicans who believe that in adjusting a tariff law, there should be a wise discrimination in levying duties so as to afford protection to American labor. All such, he says, should be turned out of the Republican party.

How many electoral votes would that party count in 1872 should the *Post* have its way and turn out all who believe in the wholesome American policy advocated and supported by the great mass of Republicans? The revenue reformers, unless they absorb the entire Democratic party, could not carry a State as an independent organization. Not one. Let Republicans be tolerant, at least let us understand each other. Let us not become estranged by acrimonious discussions. If upon comparing opinions, and with the exercise of a little forbearance, we can ascertain that we are not so wide apart, but that we may continue in the same party and act together as heretofore, would it not be wise to do so?

But such misrepresentation as the following found in the Springfield *Republican* is productive of evil: "Pennsylvania greedily demands higher duties."

The New York *Tribune* pertinently asks for the facts on which the editor bases the charge. They cannot be given. Pennsylvania makes no such demand, but has ample cause to dread instability in our tariff laws. She remembers the revulsions, and wide spread disasters occasioned by changes in our Tariff laws, of 1843-7, 1847-8 and 1857-8, and attributes much of our prosperity since the war, to the Tariff laws enacted by the Republican party, and believes, that such a policy as has been advocated by the New York *Evening Post*, would be disastrous, not only to our own State, but to the whole country.

When the Revenue Reformers come to understand themselves, and can clearly define what they mean, and what they propose to have done, we will be willing to consider their demands and will try to harmonise and unite the Republican party in support of a policy, which will be liberal and beneficial to the whole country.

For some years to come we will have to raise revenue, principally through tariff laws, sufficient to pay the interest on our war debt, current Government expenses, pay of army and navy, and an increasing pension roll, all of which will require over two hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

Can we not rely upon Republican statesmanship to so adjust our revenue laws in collecting this immense sum, as to satisfy every section, and at the same time foster and protect the great industries of agriculture, manufacture and commerce? We believe the Republican party equal to this task.

In the meantime let us be tolerant and just.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

We take the following beautiful extract from an article which appeared in the *Christian Radical* some time ago, the authorship of which is ascribed to the Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city. We heartily commend it to our readers, and ask for it a careful perusal. It contains thoughts which too seldom occupy our minds amidst the busy struggles of every day life, and affords suggestions which all of us may store away in our hearts, to be acted upon when the proper time comes:

It is possible our prudent money men may have feared it would hurt the eyes to do much reading under the clouds of smoke with which their mills continually load and darken our atmosphere. But gas is cheap. And men better have eyes just a little bleared, than brains with nothing in them.

All this aside, however. It is clear the Library Association is the one live hope of the community. We turn to it as the fresh green spot, blooming out with promise in the midst of this weary desert of literature for the masses. It is meeting, in some measure, an imperative demand. It ought to be put at once in condition to meet it more fully. For it must be admitted that the books which the Association now has, make but a beggarly show in its new hall. We would not belittle the number, nor underrate the value of the volumes which are now on its shelves. But a stroll through their beautiful rooms forces it on one that the spaces that are vacant are more than they which are filled. Measured by what other cities are accustomed to do, and measured by the vast wealth that is here, and above all, measured by the need that presses so sorely in Pittsburgh, that library is sadly wanting. So we plead for it. And we say, without hesitancy, that if this Library Association had in its hands to-day, over and above all that it may need for other purposes, a hundred thousand dollars, one-half of it to be devoted outright, the other half to be carefully invested, and its increase annually used in the purchase of books, it would not be a mill too much.

For how necessary and precious are books. In them are garnered the sacred thoughts of the ages. Through their pages pulse the fresh thoughts of the living present. Books to be within easy reach of all who hunger for them—to create hunger in the souls of those who do not know how much of divine aliment there is in them; books to take us out into the illuminated spaces where stars gleam, and mighty constellations roll on in ceaseless revolution; books to take us back through the solemn eras of history, and show us how men have lived, and builded, and toiled, and died before us; how the nations have followed and smitten each other; how empires have risen to the surface, and gone down again like foundered ships, and through what sorrow-pangs humanity has pressed onward, and civilization has advanced; books to reveal to us the mysteries that lurk in earth, and air, and sky, and sea; books which can be unto us as instruments, whose keys are always in tune, to peal the strains which enraptured bards have made immortal; books to instruct, books to cheer, books to refine, books to stir the deep waters of the human spirit, and to inspire to good possibilities—what a mighty, beneficent, blessed power are books!

And what a glory books are to the people! There are cities whose chiefest renown is associated with books, and men mourn their destruction, because vast stores of gathered learning were engulphed in ruin with them. Boston has no excellency comparable with her books, and her love of books. The grandest thing in New York city is not Central Park, nor Broadway, nor Fifth avenue, nor Trinity church, nor Stewart's store, but her Astor Library.

In this matter, then, it is time Pittsburgh were moving. The melancholy unoccupied spaces in the Hall of the Library Association ought to be filled at once. And it is—we will not say a shame, for shame is a strong word, and we are not reproaching, but pleading—it is lamentable that an organization like this, whose high office it is to minister to the popular need, right where its want is so pressing, and to help society in such a vital point as intelligence, should be obliged to depend for the means to multiply its stock of books on the haphazard results of a few lectures, to which, for the most part, in all probability, men of wealth do not even go.

Now, will not our rich citizens stop and ponder these suggestions? We have men in the midst of us who feel a sense of their stewardship, and who want to be useful in their day and generation. We have men, too, who are unwilling to be forgotten so soon as with changed countenance they will be borne away. Here is an opportunity to do an eminent good, and at the same time to rear a lasting memorial to one's name.

To the men who have the intelligence to appreciate the value of the services which books may render to a community, and who also have the means to give shape and permanent efficiency to wise projects we most earnestly commend the Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh.

—Since the above was prepared, we are glad to see by announcement in the daily journals, that the late Mr. Brewer has remembered the Library in his will. He has given it Five Thousand Dollars. It is a noble and wise bequest. Being dead he will yet, through the books, speak words that will be potent for good, as long as the city endures. Will not others who stand now on the outer borders of life, and who are meditating what to do with their wealth, follow the example of this true public benefactor.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WIDOW'S HOME ASSOCIATION, OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

The annual meeting of the Widow's Home Association, of Allegheny City, was held November 28, 1870, and a resolution ordering the publication of the reports of of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed, and the following officers and managers elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. Dr. Trevor.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. Thompson.
Secretary—Miss J. M. Smith.
Managers—Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Garmon, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. James Hoag, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Whitten.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Widow's Home Association offer their fourth annual report to the patrons of Allegheny city, through whose instrumentality, in placing this Home at our disposal, we have been enabled to shelter many families.

The balance of the money collected when this Home was established, after the property was paid for, together with the bequests of friends has been kept separate as a building fund, and the small rent we require of the inmates is used in defraying the contingent expenses of the building. The rooms in the Home number twenty-six, two of these are used by the inmates in general, as washing and dry rooms; a third one has been set apart for religious service, leaving twenty-three for occupancy, every one of these are tenented, and to accommodate two cases of great need we were compelled to solicite two of the inmates to admit two old ladies into their rooms, one old woman when told what we were obliged to do resigned her nice large room in a Christian like manner, giving place to a poor woman with two infants and one little boy, who recently lost her husband. Such heart sympathy will be rewarded, and may the prayers of this good old Mother in Jarel be soon answered, that she may be safely housed in heaven. Her days on earth are nearly ended, happy will be the change, for with her all is well. The other case was a poor old Christian woman who being all alone in the world received thankfully the corner allotted to her. We were sorry in discommodating some of our good people, but our constitution gives the preference to widows with small children, so when such cases present themselves we must give place to them if possible; the small rooms are occupied by the aged ones and the large by families, but few changes have been made this year, many have been during the four years, no deaths have occurred, several have been laid on beds of sickness which we thought would have terminated in death but they have partially recovered, while others who have been suffering for years with constitutional diseases, are still habitants of this perishable earth.

Religious services have been held during the year every Lord's day afternoon and on Friday evening, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association; during the storms of winter and the excessive heat of summer these appointments have been prompt and faithfully kept, and in our rounds of visitation we are constantly hearing of the delightful meetings that are held, and we can bear testimony to some of them, as well as to the many prayers that have ascended in the rooms of the Society after these meetings were over. May heaven's choicest blessing rest on these untiring labors of love, for in doing good unto those that be good, ye shall be blest while at the same time we know not what happy influence might be exerted over the unconverted who attend these meetings. The Executive Committee extend to these gentlemen for the spiritual consideration of this people, their gratified thanks, and also, Dr. O. Miller, who, during these four years, has gratuitously visited the inmates when called upon, and to any one who has contributed to their special or temporal welfare.

The Home is full, and its building fund has increased through the beneficence of departed friends, and again we are apprised, through the public print, of an other bequest, which has brightened our hopes that ere long we may be enabled to erect tenements more suitable and better adapted in every way as a helping institution for God's industrious poor.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. R. D. Thompson, Treasurer, in account with the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny:

Dr.
Nov. 30, 1869.

To Building Fund on deposit	$1,959.75
" Interest on deposit	155.00
" Reduction of Wm. Park bill	1.00
" Cash received from Tate & Co. for lead pipe	21.00
" Rents	588.10
	$2,674.85

Cr.

By cash paid to Wm. Park, carpenter	$5.00
" " Reed & Craig "	8.89
" " Glazing bill	6.75
" " Bricklayers	3.25
" " C. Steeight, repairing locks	2.75
" " George Smith, whitewashing	15.00
" " Insurance	75.00
" " Increase Building Fund, Nov. 30, 1870	2,558.31
	$2,674.85

STATE POLITICS.

What the Country Press has to say about the State Treasurership.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, is warmly spoken of as a candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. C. is represented as an honest man, and fully competent to discharge the responsible duties of the office for which he is named.

The *Franklin Repository* says: Mr Mackey will without doubt be the regular candidate, and either he or some one supported by the Democrats and bolters will be elected. We believe, however, that a bolt is not probable.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says Mr Coleman "is one of the best and most incorruptible men of the State," and "this election could not but allay the disgraceful struggle now going on in relation to Mr. Irwin's successor."

The Lancaster *Examiner* says that Mr. Coleman "is as honest and incorruptible a man as lives in the State," "whom we cordially welcome into the field, and whose qualifications and good qualities we cheerfully indorse."

The West Chester *Republican* says: "We know Mr. Coleman personally, and can fully indorse him as one of the most upright and honorable men in the State. Were he elected Treasurer, there would be no disbursing with the public funds for personal aggrandizement."

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "We trust these corrupt rings may be broken, that both Irwin and Mackey may be tossed overboard, and that a new man, not connected with any of the rings, and who is a gentleman in every way qualified, may be elected for this important position. Such a man in every respect is George F. Huff, Esq., of Greensburg. His nomination would break up the ring, defeat the machinations of the renegades and Democrats, and redound to the interests of the party."

The New Castle *Guardian* says: "We see the name of Mr. Huff, of Greensburg, brought forward by many of our contemporaries as a candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. Huff is said to be irreproachable in every respect, and eminently qualified for the position. In these days it is so commonly the case that a candidate for office runs in some "Interest," that we are willing to make some allowance for all said in favor of Mr. Huff, not being familiar with his political history.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Let Mackey, Irwin, Coleman and all ring candidates be dropped; Luzerne wants the office of State Treasurer. We have to many men eminently fitted for the place, and among the number doubtless an acceptable candidate could be chosen who would consent to bear the responsibilities for the honor of the county.

The Somerset *Herald* says: Now why should Mr. Mackey retire from the canvass? Is it because he, a faithful and most competent officer, fairly renominated and beaten through treachery, is therefore ineligible? If that be so, then all to be done hereafter to politically destroy any good man is for one or more malcontents to bolt, or threaten to bolt his nomination, and at once the power is surrendered into the hands of an irresponsible few, to set aside any man who cannot be nominated by acclamation or by common consent. We think, on the contrary, that Mr. Mackey, because of his shameful treatment, has a claim on the party which ought to be recognized, and that it will strengthen its hands as well as administer a rebuke to the traitors, by renominating him. But be that as it may, he is certainly entitled to a fair hearing with all other competitors, and a renomination, if he can honorably procure it, despite the machinations of the recalcitrant Irwin, who of all other men in the State should have the least to say in the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

The successorship of the late Senator Watt, of Philadelphia, attracts much attention. The contest promises to prove quite exciting and close. We see the names of the following Republicans named in connection with the nomination:

John Price Wetherill, J. R. Lyndall, William H. Taggart, R. C. Tittermary, and Robert Morris. Democrats—Robert P. Dechert, General William McCandless, Joseph E. Caldwell, and Alex. J. Diamond. The last named was the competitor of the late Senator Watt, in 1869, and secured the certificate of election, but was ousted after a contest in the Senate.

Mr. Ben. Whitman, editor of the *Erie Observer*, having been favorably spoken of by a number of Democratic exchanges as a nominee for Surveyor General, says "that under no possible contigency does he desire to be considered as a candidate either for that or any other office."

Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, George Huff, of Altoona, Hon. R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, Hon. W. H. Irwin, of Beaver, and Hon. Dawson Coleman, are the prominent candidates for State Treasurer.

Considerable fluttering has been started in Democratic political circles in the western portion of the State by the announcement that the Democracy contemplate throwing their heavy nominations in this direction. Col. J. P. Barr will hardly be a candidate for Governor, although he is regarded as one of the most available men of the State for a candidate in that party.

AMONG those who recommended Mr. Douglas, of Pennsylvania, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is the whole Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, John W. Forney, John A. Logan, Speaker Blaine, Senator Cattell, Senator Harlan and Senator Wilson. From the present point of view his chances are the best.

The New Census.

Contrary to all expectations, the census of 1870 will show the total population of the United States to be less than 39,000,000. This population, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, compares with that of 1860 as follows:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	1870.	1860.
Maine	630,426	628,279
New Hampshire	317,976	326,073
Connecticut	537,998	460,147
Massachusetts	1,448,053	1,231,066
Rhode Island	217,319	174,620
Vermont	333,235	315,098
Total	3,485,009	3,135,283
Increase	349,726	

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	4,370,346	3,880,735
New Jersey	780,000	672,035
Pennsylvania	3,800,000	2,906,115
Delaware	125,000	112,218
Maryland	780,000	687,049
West Virginia	447,943	376,742
Total	10,303,289	8,634,894
Increase	1,668,395	

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

Virginia	1,209,607	1,219,337
North Carolina	1,072,000	992,622
South Carolina	735,000	703,708
Georgia	1,185,000	1,057,286
Florida	189,995	140,424
Alabama	1,002,000	964,201
Total	5,393,602	5,077,578
Increase	316,024	

SOUTHWESTERN STATES.

Mississippi	834,190	791,395
Louisiana	715,384	709,002
Arkansas	486,107	435,450
Texas	850,000	604,215
Kentucky	1,323,264	1,155,684
Tennessee	1,258,326	1,109,801
Total	5,467,267	4,805,547
Increase	661,720	

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	2,652,302	2,339,592
Indiana	1,688,169	1,350,428
Michigan	1,184,158	749,115
Illinois	2,540,216	1,711,951
Wisconsin	1,052,166	775,871
Minnesota	460,037	172,023
Iowa	1,182,933	674,690
Missouri	1,714,102	1,182,012
Kansas	353,182	107,206
Nebraska	116,858	28,481
Total	12,944,153	9,041,367
Increase	3,902,786	

PACIFIC STATES.

California	556,208	379,904
Gregon	90,776	52,465
Nevada	41,000	6,857
Total	687,984	439,316
Increase	248,668	

RECAPITULATION.

	1870.	1860.	Inc.
New England States	3,135,283	2,785,409	349,726
Middle States	8,554,894	10,303,289	1,668,395
South Atlantic States	5,077,278	5,393,602	316,024
Southwestern States	4,800,547	5,467,267	661,720
Western States	9,041,367	12,944,153	3,902,786
Pacific States	439,316	687,984	248,668
Total	31,133,385	38,281,304	7,147,319

From this statement it will be seen that over 54 per cent. of the total gain in the population of the States has taken place in the Western States.

BRIEF TOPICS.

PLEASANT THINGS.

The *Peuple Francais*, of Paris gives the following list of engines of destruction submitted to the examination of the Artillery Commission of Paris:

"The mitrailleuse Montigay, throwing four hundred and eighty-one bullets a minute, the one in use at present throwing only one hundred and fifty-five. It has been adopted, and is being manufactured in great numbers.

"The mitrailleuse Marckleberg a portable mitrailleuse, throwing two hundred and fifty bullets a minute.

"The mitrailleuse Durand, in which powder is replaced by steam, and which throws sixty bullets to a distance of five hundred yards a second, or thirty-six thousand bullets a minute. It is being experimented on.

"The bombes Monestrol, improved shells, each can place a thousand enemies *hors du combat*.

"The bombes incendiaires, of M. Gaudin, destined to be thrown by special balloons. Their object would be to destroy the trains of the enemy.

"The satanic rocket, which can envelope an army corps with a sheet of fire at a distance of two miles.

"The stifling shells, which stun all persons that are in a certain circuit around the place where they explode, if they are not killed by the splinters. They were adopted.

"The Greek fire of M. Beaume, an incendiary shell, which burns and devours everything it lights on, without the possibility of quenching the flames. They can be thrown to a very great distance.

"The explosible mines of M. Dieheim, which can explode the whole regiments.

"The subterranean torpedoes, whose projectiles are scattered like a fan, and which can destroy whole battalions in a few seconds."

In this list are missed several engines of destruction that are kept hidden from the public eye, and which are said to produce astonishing effects.

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

During the recent convention at Cleveland of the advocates of Women's Suffrage, Miss Anthony contributed the following very excited speech to the general harmony of the auspicious occasion, which would have graced even the famous halls of Kilkenny: MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, FRIENDS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, AND EVERYBODY ELSE—I do not want you to talk blind any longer! Talk plain, and say what you mean! If you oppose this union because Mrs. Stanton advocates the right of woman to free herself from a marriage relation that is worse than slavery, say so. If a woman makes a mistake, or is forced into a marriage, and finds that her husband is a drunkard, a gambler, or a libertine, it is criminally wicked for her to remain bound to him; it is a sin for her to bear children to sorrow and misery in such a union. Do you say that this Association sets itself against allowing her to free herself from such bonds? What is the law of divorce but a personal liberty bill? According to present laws a woman, at the will of a brutal or dissolute husband, may be robbed of her property, her liberty and the custody of her children, and she is as much a slave as ever was a negro on a Southern plantation. This is the case under the laws of every State except Louisiana. I want you to come right out and say what you mean by all this discussion. The *Woman's Journal* is the last paper that ought to speak against greater freedom for women in marriage and divorce, for one of its editors, I refer to Mrs. Stone, at her wedding refused to submit to the legal form of marriage, which, on her part, was only a conditional one, with a solemn protest against the unjust laws bearing upon woman in her social relation as wife. How can such a marriage be a legal one? If you are going to keep on hounding Mrs. Stanton upon this subject, I want to know it. There, I've had my say! That's my first speech!

LOVELY, GENTLE WOMANHOOD.

The Boston *Post* says: No armistice resulted from the Cleveland Convention, and the Woman Suffrage war received an impulse at that meeting. Indeed, though gathered with the best intentions, the assembly accomplished less, made a worse impression and attracted less attention than on the occasion one year ago. There is, indeed, a wide difference between the two factions on a most vital point, and until Mr Tilton and his friends agree to accept the validity of legal marriage, or the Beecher ring consents to the free-love doctrines of the opposite side, the basis of union can hardly be found. Miss Anthony was the particular firebrand in this Convention, and the scene between that lady and Col. Higginson, was enough to define quite accurately the precise difference in the way of co-operation. What with the "hounding" of Mrs. Stanton, as Miss Anthony expressed it, and the violent attacks upon the Woman's Journal and the talented ladies connected editorially with it, there would seem to be a clear case for presentation before the Peace Convention at its next meeting.

UNANIMITY.

The New York *Tribune* says: In the Kansas Senate, there is one lonely "Democrat," a sort of political Alexander Selkirk, or "Last Man." He votes with entire unanimity. Nor is his mind distracted by any danger of a split. It must be just a trifle funereal when he holds a caucus, presiding himself, offering and seconding all the resolutions with nobody to help him, supporting them by eloquent addresses to himself, and then putting the question to himself, and announcing to himself: "It is a vote." How he likes these sweets of soliloquy we are not informed; but human nature is always pleased to have its own way; and here is "a Democrat" whose "right there is none to dispute"—a comfortable, unembarrassed and self-containing unit!

Dangerous Disease.

A cough in itself may not be dangerous; it is rather a prelude to one that has been regarded as almost proverbially fatal—pulmonary consumption. If people were sufficiently cautious, there would be fewer diseases of the lungs and very few of them fatal. But how is this? you will ask. A plain answer settles the whole matter. Take medicine in time; take it when you notice the first cough, or the first pain in your breast. There is no pain without there is something internally wrong, and there is seldom a cough without something wrong with the lungs, or some one of the organs leading thereto; it may be the bronchia; it may be the larynx or the trachea. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will heal any one, or all of them. It costs a trifle to try and that trifle may, in your case, as it has done in thousands, save your lungs from permanent injury. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a real genuine medicine; it cannot do harm to the tenderest infant, or the most enfeebled invalid; it is prepared by Dr. Keyser himself, with great care and with an especial view to meet cases of either recent or chronic coughs. If you call on the Doctor at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, he will examine your lungs and tell you whether it will cure you. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. until 6, and from Saturday's from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

GOLDEN DROPS.
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Now we can furnish a strictly pure article of Medicinal Liquor that has been so difficult to get, and we have had quite a trouble to purchase an article that we can warrant to be pure, as there are so many spurious articles in the market. This we guarantee strictly pure for medicinal purposes. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S,
CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

AN OLD FRIEND.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1870.

The local money market is without any material change. Loans are easy, and the demand not at all pressing.

In gold there is quiet in stocks. The few transactions made vary but slightly from our latest quotations.

The eastern markets are lower throughout and dull, rather than heavy. Old time speculation does not thrive in Wall street. A correspondent suggests that the Stock Rooms should be closed for a calendar year, in hopes that when re-opened something might be done.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	....113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	....107¾	107¾
" 1864	....103¾	103¾
" 1865	....103¾	103¾
" 1865 new	....103¾	103¾
" 1867	....103¾	103¾
" 1868	....103¾	103¾
10-40s	....103¾	103¾
Currency 6's	....110½	110¾
Gold	....110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	....92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	92	92
Erie	....24¾	24¾
Reading	....101¾	101¾
Lake Shore	91	91
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....105¾	105¾
Rock Island	111	111
Chicago & St. W	93	93
Do. Preferred	....93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	....62¾	62¾
St. Paul, Common	....40¾	40¾
Do. Preferred	....81¾	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi	....31¾	31¾
Wabash	....34¾	34¾
Do preferred	74	74
Adams Express	....64¾	64¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	10¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	11¾	5-20s July, 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	7¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	6¾	U. P. R. R.	42¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	9¾	Erie	24¾
U. S. 10-40s	6¾	Cv. Pacific	10¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

The absence of cable news to-day, both in regard to the war and foreign markets, has considerably restricted operations in gold, which, however, has been weak, with all sales between 110¾@110¾. Loans: 1 to 3 borrowing and 2 to 5 carrying. Clearances $50,000. Exchange 9¾. Government bonds were inactive and steady. Money easier at 6@7 per cent., but even 6@5 per cent. a shade lower than yesterday. Money easier at 6@5; the advance in the rate to 6 per cent. yesterday after noon by artificial causes. Sterling steady at 109½ for sixty days and 110¾ for sight. The railway speculation was rather quiet this afternoon, although the market was generally firm, with the exception of Erie, which was the chief feature and advanced from 24¼@24¾ to 25@25¼. Lake Shore shared, the Western Union was the favorite and advanced from 90¾ to 91¾. It is noticeable that no movement was introduced on the Central Pacific securities by reports of the past few days. The managers of the Trunk Railroads have appointed a committee to perfect a plan of the pooling earnings, of the different lines and competing points west. State bonds neglected.

Money easy at 6@5 per cent. Shipments of specie to-day was $600,000.

Coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of '62, 107¾; do. 1864, 103¾; do. 1865, 103¾; do. 1865 new, 103¾; do. 1867, 103¾; do. 1868, 103¾; Currency 6s, 110¾; do. gold, 110¾.

State Bonds; Missouri 6s, ——; Tennessee, old, ——; do. new, 58; Virginia, new, 63¾; do. old, 63¾; North Carolina, old 47¾; do. new, 36.

Western Union, 91¾@91¾; Quicksilver 6s; Mariposa 6s, do. pref'd, 20¾; Adams Express 64¾; Wells Fargo Express 82; American Express 64¾; United States Express 48; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central, 92¾; Reading 101¾; do. 25¾; do. 25¾; do. 25¾; Harlem 126; do. pref'd 130; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Central 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 105¾; North Western, 68¾; do. preferred, 81¾; Rock Island 111; New Jersey Central 105; St. Paul 40; do. preferred, 81¾; Wabash 34¾; do. preferred 74; Fort Wayne 135; Chicago & Alton 115; do. preferred 117; Ohio & Mississippi 31¾; C. C. & I. 80; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 92¾; Illinois Central 138.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 1, 1870.

The markets to-day have been quiet and dull, with very little disposition to operate. The "corner" sought to be established, yesterday, in crude, did not amount to anything; very little oil remained to be delivered at the close of the day, and prices were not materially effected. Refined oil was lower again, and some sales were therefore possible at about 22½ cents. There is very little life in the trade, however, the European markets apparently being supplied for the year. In crude the feeling is pretty much the same, operators generally being averse to making any new transactions, further than such as are necessary to close up outstanding contracts. Later in the day, news was received of what appears to be quite a formidable "Bull" movement on the creek, some one hundred thousand barrels having been "called" on buyers' options and all year "calls". As a consequence the markets on the creek have been temporarily stiffened, crude jumping from $3.15 per bbl, price yesterday, to $3.40 to-day—on the Lower Creek an advance of about fifteen cents per barrel has been established. Buyers are not taking hold, however; at the advance; there is no speculative demand, and refiners cannot possibly pay these prices, with refined oil worth only 22½ cents in Philadelphia, equal to only 16 cents per gallon here, in bulk, after deducting cost of bbls and transportation. The real cause of this movement among the producers appear to be, that *their tanks are full* and they can no longer hold oil at these prices without some artificial stimulus, and being obliged to sell for want of further tankage capacity they hope to establish a higher range of prices, by working on the fears of those operators who have contracts yet unfilled. The general impression appear, to be, that the movement will turn out rather a heavy load for the "Bulls," and result finally in a fall in prices, similar to that which succeeded the "Bull" movement of last winter. There have been about 25,000 bbls of crude started on the creek for this market, on the present rise, and there are about 50,000 bbls more ready to come on the return of the boats.

CRUDE.

The excitement which prevailed last evening in regard to spot oil has subsided, and the market to-day was quiet and unchanged. No sales reported. Spot or seller December 9¼@9¾; seller first half 1871, 8¾@9; buyer same time, 10¼@10¾.

REFINED.

Dull and neglected, though without quotable change in prices. Sales 22½; December, 22¾; January and February 22¾; March, 23¼@23½; April to June, 24.

OIL BARRELS.

Unchanged and quiet. Sales of city make on spot at $1.30. Country barrels may be quoted at $1.35.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Standard Oil Works 74, account J Munhall; D Bly & Co 74, account T M Parry; Eagle Oil Works 74, account Duncan & Young; Spear's Oil Works 74, account Spear & Company; Commercial O W 75, account same; Aladdin O W 444, account Thos. Chess; Penn O W 666, account R B & W; Penn O W 222, account D C Forbes; Star O W 786, account same; Spray O W 74, account L Riepier; Model O W 476, account Duncan & Young; Vats 74 W 888, account same; Citizens O W 370, account same; Brilliant O W 680, account O S Goldrick; Tack Bros. 80, account Commercial Oil Works 80, account D C Herbst. Total 5,158.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. & PENNA RR.

Goodwin & Barbour, 294 bbls refined to Logan, Bros. & Co, Phila.

Parker, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Livingston Bro., 107 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

F. Wiesenberger, 361 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Hamilton & Wagner, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,462 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. W. P. RR.

W. L. Silkins, 249 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co, Phila.

Union Ref. & Storing Co., 262 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Hoddinott & Co., 37 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 211 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co, Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 155 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 914 bbls.

[By A. & P. Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, December 1, 12:30 P. M.—Crude still held at 12c but no buyers above 11¾c; refined firm at 23c, with several small sales at that. The vast amount of crude oil being called in the Creek to-day makes this market very quiet.

4 P. M.—Crude market quiet and still quoted at 12c; refined market rather firm with contracts at 23c; cargoes slightly advanced at 21¾@22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1—12:30 P. M.—Spot 22¾; December 22¾; January and February 22½; sales 3,0 0 bbls. for December at 22¾; 1,000 at 22¾.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 1—11:15 A. M.—Market firm; $3.30 offered for regardless, $3.45 for straight; holding at $3.50.

TITUSVILLE, December 1—11:45 A. M.—Market very firm and no sellers below $3.50, on account of calls having been commenced to be made. Weather clear and cold.

OIL CITY, December 1, 11 A. M.—Sales Oil City at $3.50@3.70; sales Lower Creek $3.25@3.50. Market quiet but very firm. Weather clear and cool.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet but firmer.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 3¼@3¾c at $1.03¾@1.06; No. 2 spring this afternoon active at $1.08¾.

CORN—Dull and declined 2c at 51c; No 2 mixed this afternoon inactive.

OATS—Firm and ¼c higher, closing firm at 39¾c for No 2.

RYE—Firm at 68¾c for No 1.

BARLEY—No 2 steady and unchanged.

HIGHWINES—Active at 88¾c for ironbound.

MESS PORK—Opened dull, but closed 4 bill at $18.75@19 cash; $19.35@19.50 seller December.

LARD—Easier at 11¾@12c cash.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm and quiet at $7@7.50 dividing on 200 lbs; five easier and more active at $7@7.30.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged. Receipts of hogs, 10,000 head; shipments 5,500.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton in fair demand, at lower rates; middling upland, 16c. Flour quiet and heavy; closed dull; western State 5@ extra $5.70@6.05; superfine $4.85@5.10; good choice $5.85@6.10; extra $6.20@6.50; double $6.80@7.25. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and a shade lower, 95c. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; old spring $1.06@1.08; new $1.08@1.10; red winter $1.46@1.45; State $1.54; State white $1.61. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and a shade lower. Malt quiet. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Dressed hogs 7¾@7¾c. Freights to Buffalo unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Cotton firm at 14¼c; receipts 3,883; shipments, 2,485; stock, by actual count, 38,750 bales. Flour firm, with superfine white winter at $4.75@5.50 for common to good; $5.75@6.25 for choice; $6.50@7.25 for family. Corn dull; 60 bbls shoulders 8c; sides 12c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 1—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red winter $1.24; No 2 $1.19. Corn steady; new shelled 54c. Oats dull and unchanged at 46c. Provisions firm; refined 23c, crude quiet and unchanged at $4.10.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 $1.17; extra $1.27. Corn dull and drooping; No. 1 mixed 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs active at $7.00@7.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 1.—10 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 14 pkgs bleaching, Barker & H; 25 bbls spirits, Schmidt & Friday; 54 hides, G N Hoffstott; 40 bxs nails, Whitmore, W & D; 50 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 50 bbls paper stock, Markle & Co; 16 bxs s fish, 30 bbls peas, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 2 bbls grease, J Henderson Bro; 8 bbls flour, Shumaker & Co; 15 bbls spirits, Adler, H & Co; 2 bbls shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 16 baleqb corn, J B Eastburn; 40 bdls b handles, J Cannon; 12 bales b corn, Hillenberger & Co; 200 bbls flour, D Lindsay & Co; 150 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 8 bbls peas, H Graff & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 74 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 car s pipe, C G McMillan; 3 kegs lard, M W Rankin; 26 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 5 sks coffee, Arbuckles & Co; 14 bbls apples, J A Graff & Co; 37 do cider, 6 do d apples, 42 do apples, H Rea; 1 bx cheese, owner; 11 sks rks rye, McCullough, S & Co; 25 bbls flour, Chas McKnight; 50 bbls l oil, G E Palmer; 6 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 5 do do, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 20 bbls apples, 2 do onions, Woodworth & D.

CINCINNATI, PER JUNIATA, December 1.—33 empty bbls, Cunningham & J; 2 cases pine tar, 48 kegs do, W Cooper & Co; 2 cases pine tar, 24 kegs do, Albree, Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 cases pine tar, 24 kegs do, Read & Metzgar; 7 cases oil, Lippincott & Co; 1 cs canned fruit, 1 bx butter 1 do sundries, 1 keg lard, 1 hlf bbl pork, 1 bbl beef, Clark & Co; 11 sx sundries, 8 B Ewing; 3 tons c w iron, Gill & Bidwell; 30 tons c w iron, 103 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 262 flour bbls, D Dickey & Co; 75 bbls do, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 sks c chairs, 4 do rockers, Gaur & Loeffers; 24 c s chairs, Ortleib & Co; 14 c s chairs, 38 w s chairs, J Meyers & Sons; 24 c s chairs, A Milliken & Co; 26 c s chairs, 16 do rockers, Lemon & Weise; 24 c s chairs, Dauler & Son; 42 c s chairs, 6 rockers, Agent, Brownsville Packet Co; 30 bbls potatoes, J J Pettit & Co; 200 bbls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 25 sks oats, A T Jones & Son; 45 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 50 bbls apples, J A Graff & Co; 255 locust blocks, Phelps, Park & Co; 3 bbls cider, J Herbert.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 1.—100 bbls spokes, Jas Herdman & Son; 30 bbls flour, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 6 drums tobacco, Prentiefield & Bro; 50 bbls pickles, E & C Magin; 2 bbls pickles, 6 kits do Paul Gibson; 15 bbls hominy, J A Graff; 5 do do whiskey, Speck & Morrow; 15 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 do do, Jas Hale; 10 bbls lard oil, Reese Owens; 10 do do, Allen Kirkpatrick; 10 bxs tobacco, 2 cases do, Wm Wilson & Son; 22 do do, 2 bxs do, Dilworth, H & Co; 20 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 50 bbls flour, Keil & Ritchart; 10 bxs tobs, John Wilson & Son; 22 do do, 2 drums do, S P Shriver & Co; 10 bbls whiskey, A Glockner; 25 bxs tobs, P C Stewart & Co; 25 bbls apples, H M Jackson; 5 bbls beef, 1 bbl eggs, W H Graff & Co; 200 bbls flour, P C Jenkins; 5 doz hames, Thos Hare & Bro; 15 bbls hominy, Henry Rea, Jr; 40 sks barley, 103 do do, J Gangwisch; 45 bales b corn, James Cannor; 50 bbls highwines, Littell & Meching; 350 bush wheat, J S Liggett.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, December 1.—7 cars iron ore, Sheenberger, H & Co; 4 cars do, J Painter & Son; 3 do do, Zug & Co; 1 car do, Bryan & Sellers; 1 car do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 2 cars lumber, W W Rigdon; 1 car do, R A Clark & Co; 40 bbls b corn, P Dal & Son; 132 sks potatoes, Van Fossan & Fife; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 25 bbl bbls and 30 bbls paint, 6 pails butter, J W Patterson; 95 bbls rosin, B J Fahnestock; 10 bxs cheese, John Daub; 20 pkgs tobacco, Pretzfield & Bro; 20 do do, Johnston & Co; 50 bdls b handles, McElroy & Co; 10 bbls hams, Hamilton & T; 10 bbls paint, T H Nevin & Co; 7 bbls paint, Schwartz & H; 9 sks potatoes, Van Fossan & Fife; 14 bbls charcoal, Se ward & Emerson; 30 pkgs fish, W Maslage; 100 sks corn, W H Nantker & Son; 48 bbls rosin, B L Fahnestock & Co; 21 bgs hair, W Placens & Co; 318 bgs oats, no consignee; 1 bx cigars, H & W Jenkinson.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, December 1.—30 sks oats, Hack & S; 8 sks potatoes, 9 bbls beans, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 sks oats; 7 do potatoes, Barnes & N; 3 do turnips, W Welsh & Co; 6 bgs rags, Heymer Bro; 36 do do, John Nanz; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B; 46 sks oats, 28 do corn, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car salt, W McNally & Co; 125 sks oats, 6 do corn, Hunter & McKalip; 25 do corn, 9 do potatoes, J H Spear; 40 sks flour, D Dunleyy; 78 bush potatoes, J Hunter; 2 sks do onions, W Rayker; 20 sks corn, J Woodrow; 48 d bags, J Hillaker; 1 car iron, Lewis, Bailey & Co; 1 car do, Cooperage, Raiya & Robertson; 113 bbls apples, W B Garrison; 26 bgs flour, S Dyer; 14 do do, Mercer & Robinson; 1 car meal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 1 do oats, Hippley & Beckert; 1 car corn, R T Kennedy & Bro; 5 bbls cider, Houck, J & Co; 38 do do, D Byers; 102 bbls apples, J C Brown; 34 hides, J Hirschbaum; 1 car metal, Lewis, Oliver, & P; 52 bgs flaxseed, M H Sydam; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 1 do do, J McBriar, 15 pails tobacco, C H Reiter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 1.—2 cars metal, John Moorhead; 156 bbls apples, P Dal & Son; 2 bgs feathers, 1 do do poultry, I J Blanchard; 10 sks potatoes, W T Wilson; 54 sks oats, 30 do feed, Scott & Gisal; 8 d bags, W Hoffman; 105 bbls lard, Leo Oppenheimer; 30 hides, H M Clements; 40 sks potatoes, J H Spear; 2 cars metal, W Smith; 1 bbl whisky, J Adler.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, December 1.—35 sks oat corn, W Grapes; 2 pkgs powder, Carter, McGrew & Co; 155 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 10 sks wheat, McKeen, G & Co; 2 pkgs paper, Gaffney, M Provance; 125 sks wheat, W J Meek; 7 bales hay, J H Holley; 28 sks wool, Clarke & Co; 25 sks corn, J T Schnupp & Co; 2 bdls s pelts, H Leyda.

GENEVA PER BELLE, December 1.—94 bgs wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 5 pkgs lard, 1 do eggs, Johnston & Colvin; 7 bxs poultry, 8 bales hay, 17 bbls flour, S R Patterson; 23 w bbls, T Musgrave; 100 oil bbls, A Kirk; castle; 97 do do, A Kirk; 56 bgs oats, W H Nantker & Son; 69 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 46 sks wheat, McHenry & Hood; 30 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 15 s bbls. John Jamison; 1 bbl cider, G Wells.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED and most profitable investment now offered in the market.

7 Per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Coupon or Registered

(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.)

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST. }

The Bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago, 43 miles, and 60 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most densely settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present and remunerative and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over the subscription price may be looked for.

These bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them to command a higher price permanently than bonds of equal security without such privilege, as present prices are nursed by par cent. currency interest, while these Bonds will pay 7 per cent. in gold, or currency to be at par, and yield equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rate of which we require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to redeem at any time any of these Bonds sold by us at this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

36 Wall Street, New York.

FOR SALE BY

E. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
AUSTIN & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.

Of whom Pamphlets and information may be obtained. no11

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared by persons who receive a stimulant. It is a natural appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most delicate and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and stronger. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to obtain the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists: Also at all respectable saloons. Price $1 50, in quart bottles. no30-wfm

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING,

PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for circular. 1053 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. no29-57 TuTh&S

T. T. T.

Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice made.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
Prevents decay and renders the teeth white.
Invigorates and sweetens the Gums!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Destroys all Parasites Attacking Teeth!
It is a necessity for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Depot, 8 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia.
no29-wfm

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with 7 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could possibly be desired for out-door business. There was a heavy white frost yesterday morning, and steamboatmen are confident that it will soon be followed by rain.

The Juniata arrived from Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, with a good trip. She returned again last night. Hamilton and Dever pilots.

The tow-boat Wild Cat struck a rock near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, and sunk. It is said that the water is up on her lower guards, but that she lies in an easy position, and can be easily raised. She is owned by Jas. Gilmore & Co., and was not insured.

The Messenger departed for New Orleans yesterday, with a good trip, drawing over five feet. Sam. Dean and Crate Rea no are her pilots.

The Mollie Ebert, Captain George W. Ebert, will depart for New Orleans this morning at 10 o'clock, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She will leave here drawing but little over four feet, with about five hundred tons of freight. Capt. Standish Peppard is in charge of the office.

The Brill, Capt. Dan Moore, is announced for Nashville forthwith. Capt. W. W. Auld is in charge of the office, and his assistant is Mr. John Worrell.

The Granite State, Capt. Wash. Kerr, arrived last night from Portsmouth, with an excellent trip, and will return again to-day at 4 p. m. The Granite State is a permanent institution in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade, and Com. Kerr is known at almost every farm-house along the river between here and there. Passengers and shippers should bear in mind that she leaves promptly at 4 p. m.

It is stated that Captain Robert Greenlee has been actively engaged in steamboating upwards of forty years. If we are not mistaken, he is a licensed pilot from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, Nashville and New Orleans.

The Carrie Brooks, from Zanesville, was due last night.

The tow-boat Hornet No. 2, which boat has been laid up at Baker's Island, with a tow of coal since the first of last August, will proceed on her journey to Louisville on the present rise.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, will positively depart for St. Louis to-morrow, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The huge Henry C. Yeager was towed to the upper end of the landing yesterday, and commenced making engagements for New Orleans. As might be expected, she was the centre of attraction.

The new steamer Oceanus, Capt. M. A. Cox, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will depart to-morrow. She is an A 1 boat. Messrs. Jacobs and McCosh are associated together in the office.

We are sorry to be called upon to record the death of Katy, second daughter of Capt. Jesse Dean, which took place at her father's residence at Rochester, Pa., yesterday. Her funeral will take place to-day. We tender our warmest sympathies to the family in their affliction.

—We find this in yesterday's Louisville *Commercial*: Capt. Robt. Lancaster, of the steamer J. P. Webb, that sunk on the falls here some time since, has brought suit against Capt. Wm. Varble, who was pilot of the boat at the time she sunk, to recover damages for the loss sustained. Captain Lancaster, we are informed, employed one of our prominent attorneys to examine witnesses and take depositions in the case, and, after this was done, Capt. L. left the office of his counsellor to procure the requisite greenbacks for his services. Being absent so long aroused the suspicion of the attorney, and the Captain was brought back by the sheriff on a bail writ, and held till a part payment was made and security given for the remainder of the debt.

—Capt. O. T. Jones has assumed command of the St. Louis and Alton packet Schuyler, Capt. John Bruner having gone South to take charge of the Belle of Alton.

—Capt. Barnes has concluded to name his Trinity river barge, just built "around the falls," Paul, instead of "Gen. Von Moltke."

—The Great Republic was still detained at St. Francis Island at last accounts, in consequence of low water. She had to lighten.

—The Kanawha river was rising at Charleston, on Tuesday, with five feet six inches in the channel.

—One-fourth of the Mollie Able has been sold by David R. Powers to Edmund F. Dix for $14,750.

—There is seven feet scant from St. Louis to Cairo, and New Orleans freight scarce at St. Louis.

—Capt. Miller says the Minnecola will lay up below the falls till the canal is reopened.

—There is eight feet water at Ship Island, below Memphis, and falling.

—Twenty-two inches on the chute over the falls on Tuesday.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. & 4 30 P. M.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN. Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER B. BENNETT. Capt. Z. W. CARNACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 3 P. M. o'clock.

de2-tf A. B. CARLISLE, Agent.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG and PORTSMOUTH. The new and elegant

GRANITE STATE.....Capt. WASH KERR

Will leave here for above points every FRIDAY at 4 P. M. Will receive passengers and freight through to Chillicothe. All points on Kanawha river and to Cincinnati.

no4 GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agen ts.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY, December 7th.

The new and mammoth low pressure steamer

HENRY C. YEAGER,

I. C. VANHOOK.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

GEORGE H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

no22

FOR RED RIVER DIRECT.

THE FIRST RISE.

THE NEW, LIGHT DRAUGHT, LOW PRESSURE PACKET,

MAY LOWRY,

GARRET BOLI.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board. no22

CINCINNATI.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The new and elegant passenger steamer

OCEANUS,

H. A. COX.....Commander.
F. A. McCOSH and ADAM JACOBS, Jr....Clerks.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on

SATURDAY, Dec. 3d, at 3 P.M. Positively.

Light on wash to descend the falls at Louisville for freight or passage, apply on board, or to no30 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The

GLENDALE.....Capt. J. M. HARE.

JAS. HOLLEY, Clerk, will leave as above THIS DAY, December 1st.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The new and light draft steamer

BRILL.....Capt. DAN MOORE.

Will leave as above on SATURDAY, Dec. 3d.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to no30 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—Leaves Pittsburgh every THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. Leaves Cincinnati SATURDAY at 10 A. M. The new and splendid Steamboat Packet

JUNIATA.....C. L. BRENNAN, Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO.,
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer,

MOLLIE EBERT,

G. W. EBERT.....Commander
S. PEPPARD.....Clerk

Will leave on

THIS DAY, December 2d.

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Sailing Every Saturday from New York.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 and $100, according to location of state room. Steerage passage, $30. Excursion tickets, $150. Drafts for any amount at low rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown to New York, $30 currency. Children under twelve years, half price. Infants, $5. Passengers booked through to all points in Europe at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in California, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in Australia, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in China and Japan, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in New Zealand, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in Africa, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in South America, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in Mexico, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in Central America, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the West Indies, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the East Indies, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the South Seas, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the North Seas, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Arctic Ocean, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Antarctic Ocean, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Pacific Ocean, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Atlantic Ocean, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Indian Ocean, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Mediterranean Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Red Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Black Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the White Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Yellow Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Blue Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Green Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Brown Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Gray Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Purple Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Orange Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Violet Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Indigo Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Rainbow Sea, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Milky Way, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Solar System, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Universe, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Infinite, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Eternal, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Beyond, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Unknown, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Unknowable, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Impossible, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Absurd, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Ridiculous, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Preposterous, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Nonsensical, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Idiotic, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Insane, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Lunatic, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Crazy, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Demented, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Foolish, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Silly, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Weak-minded, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Imbecile, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Idiotic, via Panama, at low rates. Passengers booked through to all points in the Insane

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1870.	A. M. 7:35	P. M. 2:05	P. M. 11:20
Height of Barometer	30.45	30.10	29.95
Change since last report	.06	.25	.14
Thermometer	26°	36°	42°
Change in last 24 hours	s+	7+	15+
Direction of wind	S.	W.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.26	.02	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beufort scale—approx	B	A	A
Amount of cloud	N	N	N
Rain since last report—inches and hdths			
Rate of weather	3	2	3

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasantly brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, 1/4 to 1/2 cloud; 3, cloudy, 3/4 to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

A. W. EASTLAKE, Observer.

Why pay $8 for a Silk Hat when you can buy the same article for $6 at 39, Sixth street.

Drummer Boy.—Sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday, at the office of Wilson's Sewing Machine Company, No. 80 Smithfield street.

Five Word Allegheny.—We are authorized to announce that Mr. C. F. Shaffner, of the third ward is not a candidate for the office of School Director.

Captain W. C. Cook, Assistant Inspector of Allegheny county, will organize a colored Post of the G. A. R. this evening, at Sheridan Post, No. 89 Sixth ward, Allegheny city.

The attention of the Republicans of the Seventeenth ward is called to the Republican ticket advertised in to-days paper. This is the regular ticket and should be supported by all Republicans.

Cutbird.—The Pacific Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad came in collision with a freight train yesterday near Mapleton. No one was injured, but the trains were considerably delayed thereby.

Statehood Scales.—From the records in the office of the Board of Health we obtained the following interesting number of births in the month of October, 338; number of deaths in month of November, 321. The marriages are reported quarterly.

Singular Accident.—Yesterday while a man named Phillips was unloading goods at Bretano's store on Penn avenue, his horse ran away, and instead of dashing his brains against the barred door of the "Niagara" Engine House, forcing it open and breaking his neck, falling dead inside of the room.

The Last Week.—It is announced that this will positively be the last week of the great bankrupt sale of dry goods at Messrs. Reed, Whiting & Co., on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall. Persons having parcels remaining in the store will please call and get them this week, as the sales will close on next Saturday evening.

Drowned.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a man was drowned in the Ohio river, opposite the foot of Grant's hill. He was down the current on a portion of a raft, and coming near a tug boat which was aground, was swept from his raft past the stern of the boat by the swift current. His body was unable to learn his name.

Heavy Work.—The massive safe for the Dollar Savings Bank, was placed in position in the elegant new Bank Building on Fourth avenue, yesterday. The safe weighs sixteen tons, and it required the strength of eight men to drag it to the vault building, where over a dozen men were employed in the afternoon in placing it in position.

Advent.—In the calendars of the Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, the Advent season commences last Sunday. In the Greek Church it lasts six weeks; in the others four. It is a period of satisfaction throughout Moslem for Working Women. Professor Taylor, and the first Sunday in Advent is the beginning of the church year.

Boehmer.—At a recent meeting the Hon. Simon Drum was nominated for succession with the representation in the Council of 1871. Mr. Drum being a modest, unassuming gentleman, we are authorized to state, while grateful to his friends for this expression of confidence, declines to be considered in the matter, preventing his acceptance of the honor.

To be Organized.—Letters patent bearing date November 23, 1870, have been issued by Governor Geary to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Virginia Railroad Company, and the company will be organized on the first Tuesday of January at Stevenson, Fayette county.

Ten men promptly subscribed all the stock necessary, and the company came into existence as by magic. People are beginning to see that there is money in the railroading of the valley.

The following letters were held for postage, December 1, 1870:

Applegate, A., Sharon, Pa., 2c.
Coe, Simeon, Wilmerburgh, Pa., 2c.
Dietrichroeder, Mrs. Laura J., Pa., 2c.
Dozier, Richard, Minersville, Pa., 1c.
Gallagher, D. G., Johnstown, Pa., 2c.
Smith, W. Harvey, Barnesville, Pa., 2c.
Trundell & Co., H. C., Philadelphia, Pa., 2c.
Wilson, Miss Mollie, Oil City, Pa., 2c.

The Republicans of the 25th ward held their nomination for school directors last night. The following is the vote for Council: Select—Dr. A. H. Green, no opposition. Common Council—Wm. Buchanan, 20; John Negley, 20. The balance of the ticket we were not able to find any one who had interest enough in it to run down.

Should the above be so written as to be formed a "ticket" exists in the Election Board, as to who the nominees are, no many alone, it would require a search warrant to find it. We have no desire to be facetious, but it looks as though the Judge would order a new election.

Letter Carriers' Report.

The following is the report of the Letter Carriers of the Pittsburgh Postoffice for the month of November:

	Delivered.	Collected
Mail letters	180,000	17,000
Drop letters	18,347	17,300
Papers	42,000	1,500
Total	240,347	35,800

The Suit Sandebuyer Case.

The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper, has resumed a new phase in the courts. It has been tried twice before a jury and it is now being tried in a different form. The defendants moved for a new trial and in support of the motion made a deposition of one of the jurors, which was read. The plaintiff has not tampered with the jury. The plaintiff is in turn taking testimony to contradict Gordon. It is a matter of no interest to the public how it goes.

New Rose Steamboat.

At No. 56 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, has been established an emporium of fashion for gentlemen, which bids fair to rival all other establishments of its character in the city. We refer to the hat and cap emporium of W. Collins Pearson & William Barr, proprietors of same and the well known gentlemen with excellent business qualifications, which in connection with their extensive acquaintance in the community will have no small share of public patronage. It is the intention of the firm to add a full stock of gents' furnishing goods to their stock of hats and caps. Give them a call.

"Aaron Burr."

Last night Rev. W. H. Milburn lectured in Library Hall upon the subject, "Aaron Burr." There was in attendance an audience which filled the auditorium of the hall, and many seats in the balcony were also occupied. The lecturer talked for about an hour and a half in a manner to win the most earnest attention of the hearers, and fully stated his position in regard to the character of Aaron Burr. The lecture was replete with many passages of beautiful description which, as a literary effort, added immensely to its interest. The second lecture of the course will be delivered on the 15th of the present month, by Dr. Chapin, the New York humorist. His title is "Live Greasy."

Living in Holiness.

Our readers should bear in mind that this firm is constantly receiving additional supplies of the best quality of *Anthracite Coal*, which, before delivering to their customers in Allegheny or Pittsburgh, they have carefully screened and ready for immediate use at Rees' Coal Yard, corner of Diamond alley and Grant's alley, No. 347 Liberty street, a stock of grain, flour and feed; also of hydraulic cement, white lime and plaster, which they are selling at the lowest rates they have ever known. They are very accommodating and ready to attend to all business transactions. Such men deserve to prosper.

Benevolence in Africa.

We learn with much pleasure that the honored name of our generous fellow citizen, the late Charles Avery, Esq., has been perpetuated in the Republic of Liberia, located about ten miles from Monrovia, and near the St. Paul's river. Two hundred of freedmen have already gone to Monrovia, and a large number will follow them next spring if the means can be secured. Each emigrant receives a free passage and provisions for six months, a tract of land to work and build on, a dwelling house. Each young man receives a gift of ten acres of fertile land and each girl a gift of twenty-five acres. All the taxes in Liberia are only twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars. Civilization and Christianity are to penetrate Africa by means of plans proposed.

Kind Words.

Brother Smiley, of the Pittsburgh Citizen, has our own and Mr. Sample's thanks for the following kind and appreciated notice. He says:

"James T. Sample, agent and traveling correspondent of that 'old reliable' newspaper, the Pittsburgh Gazette, visited us on Monday last. He is getting around with the times, one of them wooden, having lost one in the Monongahela river, necessitating the use of two canes and an artificial limb. He is a perfect encyclopedia, carrying in his head—not what he don't carry in his trunk he does not know—a history of the last half century. The Gazette, by which paper he is employed, is the old mother of the Republican party of western Pennsylvania, and coming from its fidelity to principle, and doing solid service in advancing the cause of Republicanism, it must be a power in the land. If the Gazette don't want a good, reliable agent, quick-witted all the year, get the Gazette."

Going Home.

The four young hopefuls who came to this city Wednesday morning, from Philadelphia, and were taken in charge by the police, on account of which we published yesterday, are now on their way home. Mr. Reid, the man they robbed, at either of one of the clothing stores they visited, on Monday evening, refused to prosecute, but he sent a telegram to their parents, and Mr. Reid, of the firm of Reid & Co., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, came on and took charge of the boys. He left for his home with them, the last we saw of them. The boys were evidently from good families, and had run away from home. They had been missed from their homes, and the telegram was sent to the police of this city to look out for them. Mr. Reid was very much pleased with the way the police treated the boys, and the interest they manifested in the matter. He said he would write to the Chief of Police, and express his thanks for the kindness shown the boys.

DISABLED FIREMEN'S FUND.

Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen—Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Proposed Disposition of the Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Society for the relief of Disabled Firemen an association organized over thirty years since, but which for some years past has been in what might be termed a "commotose." state, was held at the office of Joseph Brown Esq. clerk of the courts, for considering and deciding upon some basis for the disposition of the fund in the hands of the Treasurer which now amounts to about $3,500.

The following members of the Board were present. Wm. M. Gormley, President. Josiah King, Vice President, Edward Gregg Treasurer, Joseph Brown, Secretary, and Messrs James Irvin, John H. McElroy, Joseph Irwin, and John Hammill.

The meeting was called to order by the President who stated the object for which the Board had been convened, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

TREASURERS REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. Gregg then submitted the following statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing an unexpended balance in his hands of $3,462.05.

Edward Gregg in account with the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Dr.

1869.
March 31—Amount received from John N. Logan, Treasurer, in cash $1,729.06
Also, in U. S. bonds (6 bonds) 1,400.00
Receiving from nine members (active) 9.00
May 5—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... $42.00 ..... 58.43
" 5—39½ per cent. pm. 16.43
Nov. 4—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... 42.00 ..... 55.86
" 5—33 per cent. pm. 13.86
1869.
Jan. 23—Cash from five members (Duquesne) 5.00
May 5—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... $42.00 ..... 56.00
" 5—34⅜ per cent. pm. 14.00
Oct. 30—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... 42.00 ..... 53.88
" 30—28⅞ per cent. pm. 11.88
1870.
May 4—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... $42.00 ..... 47.88
" 4—14 per cent. pm. 5.88
Nov. 14—Coupons from six bonds, 5-20 U. S. ..... $42.00 ..... 46.83
" 14—11¼ per cent. pm. 4.83
Cr. $3,473.55
1869.
Feb. 5—Paid J. R. Welden & Co. for record book $3.80
April 10—Paid advertising, as per bill endorsed by the President ..... 6.25 ..... $10.05
Balance—U. S. bonds $1,400.00
Cash 2,062.00
" $3,462.50

On motion of James Irvin the report was received.

DISPOSITION OF THE FUND.

The establishment of the Paid Fire Department in the city has rendered unnecessary, obviated the necessity of a continuance of the society, which, as we have previously stated, has existed only in name for several years. It was sometime since resolved to wind up the affairs of the institution and dissolve it, which would there being no funds in the treasury no "unexpended balances" on hand, would have been an easy matter. The fact of there being over $3,000 on hand, however, would have to be disposed of in some way, the all important topic of discussion was what should be done with it. A number of propositions were made, among which were the following. The Secretary proposed that it be expended in the erection of a monument to Hannah Firmstone, the first woman who resigned. Mr. Irvin suggested the propriety of endowing scholarships in the Western University for the benefit of the children of firemen. Mr. Hammill suggested that it be donated to the Soldiers' Monumental Fund, all of which were discussed at length, and finally without deciding upon any one of the propositions.

Mr. Gregg, the Treasury, moved that the fund be distributed among the several charitable institutions of the city, which was seconded by Mr. Irvin. Whereupon a committee of three be appointed to make this distribution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hammill, and after a brief discussion was adopted, and Messrs. Gregg, King and James Irvin were appointed.

On motion Mr. King, the President of the Board, Mr. Gormley, was added to the committee.

The committee then retired and after a brief absence reported the following

DISTRIBUTION:

Home for the Friendless	$500.00
Home for Aged and Indigent Women	1,000.00
Shelter Home for Working Women	250.00
Protestant's Infirmary	250.00
Church Home, (Episcopal)	250.00
Sacred Heart Home	250.00
Homeopathic Hospital	250.00
Protestant's Orphans Asylum	100.00
St. Xaviers Orphan Asylum	100.00
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans Asylum	100.00
Home for Destitute Women	100.00
	$3,450.00

The report was received.

Mr. Browne moved to amend the report by contributing $5,000 to the Home for Aged and Indigent Women, which was seconded by Joseph Irvin.

After some discussion the amendment was voted down.

On motion of Mr. Gregg the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Browne, the bills of the Gazette and Post, for printing, were approved and ordered to be paid.

On motion adjourned.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the office of the Board of Courts on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take action on the report of the Committee of distribution.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Falling of a Brick Wall and Four Men Buried in the Ruins—Two of Them Seriously Injured.

Disasterous accidents, the result of carelessness in the construction of new buildings, have become of such frequent occurrence of late, as to call for the adoption of means to protect laborers, who in most cases, are the victims.

Another accident occurred yesterday about eleven o'clock, by which four men were injured, two of them receiving but slight injuries, however, but the others being very severely, and perhaps fatally injured.

Messrs. Mowbray & Chamberlain are constructing a brick building on Nos. 107 and 109 Penn avenue, for Mr. Thompson, and David Miller, being the contractor for the brick work, a wall had been carried to the third floor, and at the time Messrs. Rose Mowbray and John Gribbin were engaged in removing the scaffolding, Henry Rose, Thomas